

December 24, I saw a flock of seven near Port Orange, and on March 13, a male near New Smyrna.

5. *Oidemia americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER.—I saw a single female of this species, on the Halifax River, in Daytona Beach, on December 14 and 20, 1925.

6. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—After a storm, on October 18, 1910, I found a dead Virginia Rail in the salt marshes opposite Coronado.

7. *Creciscus jamaicensis*. LITTLE BLACK RAIL.—A Little Black Rail struck Mosquito Inlet Light-house, on the night of October 6-7, 1923. The bird was stunned, fell to the ground and was captured alive.

8. *Himantopus mexicanus*. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—On March 24, 1923, I saw ten Black-necked Stilts near the Haul-over Canal; on April 15, one near Port Orange; and on May 11, 1924, a flock of six at the same place. This species should not be rare here, but the above constitute my only records in fourteen breeding seasons.

9. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—On May 4, 1925, I found three Stilt Sandpipers wading in the shallow water of a mud-flat near Port Orange. On the 5th, they were still there, and on the 8th were joined by a fourth, in full breeding plumage. I believe that these constitute the only recent records for peninsular Florida.

10. *Pisobia maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—In the fall of 1924, we had an unprecedented rain-fall which flooded local golf links, forming thereby attractive feeding grounds for migratory water fowl and shore birds. On the links of the Clarendon Hotel, I saw a Pectoral Sandpiper on November 19, 20 and 21.

11. *Pisobia fuscicollis*. WHITE-JUMPED SANDPIPER.—I took an individual of this species on the beach near Mosquito Inlet, May 9, 1926.

12. *Tringa solitaria*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—I have often looked for this species on the fresh-water shores inland, but not until April 15, 1926, was I successful, finding one mid-way between DeLand and Daytona Beach, in the "flat-woods." On the next day, riding south from East Palatka through San Mateo, I found another at a pond's edge a few miles south of the latter place.

13. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—On April 19, 1924, at Mosquito Inlet, I saw the only Hudsonian Curlew that I have ever seen on the east coast.

14. *Haematopus palliatus*. OYSTER-CATCHER.—On the ocean beach, a few miles south of Daytona Beach, on October 8, 1923, I saw one Oyster-Catcher, the first and only time I have seen the bird.—R. J. LONGSTREET, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Rare Birds in Michigan.—On August 20, 1925, I saw a Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) on the shore of Lake Michigan at Michilinda in Muskegon Co. It was evidently a young bird and was absurdly tame allowing me to follow it closely and twice to approach within twenty yards. A good binocular helped in the identification but the subspecies must remain uncertain.

In December 1924, a Duck was shot on one of the lakes not far from Kalamazoo that is a cross between a Muskovy Duck and a Mallard. It is a male with the characters of both parents showing. The bird was mounted and is now exhibited in a local sporting goods store.

Referring to a note on the Cardinal in Michigan in the April number of 'The Auk':—this bird was rare here twenty years ago but becomes more frequent all the time; it may now be considered common in and around Kalamazoo. Its song is often heard in the city streets and it nests familiarly near the houses. I think it is spreading north. In June 1914 while canoeing down the Kalamazoo river to Lake Michigan I saw several. In April 1914 I saw one at White Lake in Muskegon Co. a hundred miles north of here.—W. E. PRÆGER, *Kalamazoo, Michigan*.

The Wisconsin Bird List.—Since the publication in 1903 of Kumlien and Hollister's 'The Birds of Wisconsin' few changes have been made in the list of birds collected in the state. Hollister, discarded his record of the Longtailed Chickadee ('The Auk,' Vol. XXIX, page 397). Collection of the following species has been reported in 'The Auk' from time to time as cited; Gray Gyrfalcon (Snyder, Vol. XXII, page 413), Dovekie (Ward, Vol. XV, page 215), Acadian Flycatcher (Stoddard, Vol. XXXIV, page 66), Bell's Vireo (Betts, Vol. XXXI., page 542), Gyrfalcon (Stoddard, Vol. XL, page 325), Bewick's Wren (Taylor, Vol. XL, page 340) and Starling (Stoddard, Vol. XL., page 538). These additions give Wisconsin an authenticated list of 363 species.—GARDNER P. STICKNEY, *Milwaukee, Wis*

Additional Records from the Madison, Wis., Region.—

1. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. GOSHAWK.—One specimen observed January 24, 1923.

2. *Buteo borealis krideri*. KRIDER'S HAWK.—One individual, obligingly confiding, was studied for several minutes with 15 × binoculars on January 23, 1923. Fortunately it was in full adult plumage and admitted of no question. Another specimen, even more unsuspecting, was disturbed while hunting on the ground, three hundred feet within the borders of an oak grove with tangled underbrush on October 14, 1925. It flew to the lower branch of a thirty-foot tree and remained about half a minute in a crouching position. It was sensationally white against its dark background. Later I had three opportunities to study it with a 40 × telescope at close range. The crowns of both birds were pure white.

3. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.—A pair of these Hawks have nested for the past five successive years on a difficult cliff ledge about 175 feet above the Wisconsin River, thirty miles north of Madison. Another pair has nested over 300 feet up on Gibraltar Rock, thirty miles to the north, by east, of Madison during three of those years.

4. *Passerherbulus lecontei*. LECONTE'S SPARROW.—Since I am more interested in the Sparrow family than in any other, I have spent untold hours in the favorite habitats of the rarer species. During only four of the